

GLOSSARY

A list of major Timber Trees found in Jalpaiguri, Eastern Terai, Darjeeling, Bhutan and Sikkim with their Local and Scientific names in addition to their uses:

Jalpaiguri and Eastern Terai

Local	Scientific names
1. <i>Am (Mango)</i>	1. <i>Mangifera Indica</i>
Use : Often 5 feet in girth, not durable; fruit-tree; used as fire-wood and planks.	
2. <i>Amloki</i>	2. <i>Emblica Officinalis</i>
Use : A small tree; wood dark red; the fruit is eaten by the local people; fruit is full of vitamin – C.	
3. <i>Arjun (Urjoon)</i>	3. <i>Terminalia Arjuna</i>
Use : Often 6 to 8 feet in girth; white colour; straight and strong wood; its bark is used as medicine.	
4. <i>Gamaree</i>	4. <i>Garelina Arborea</i>
Use : Often 5 feet in girth. A light durable wood, well adapted for turnery used by the local people for doors, windows, furniture, drums and other musical instruments; not attacked by insects or white ants.	
5. <i>Hartaki (Hur)</i>	5. <i>Terminalia Chebula</i>
Use : Useful compact wood; fruits used as medicine and also religious purpose.	
6. <i>Jam (Jamun)</i>	6. <i>Syzygium or Syrygium Jombolanum</i>
Use : Grows to a good size; the wood is strong and hard, not attacked by insets; used in building and coarse furniture.	
7. <i>Joree Pakree</i>	7. <i>Ficus Camosa</i>
Use : The lac insect is reared on this.	
8. <i>Kadam</i>	8. <i>Nauclea Cadamba</i>
Use : Very light, softwood, much used for tea-boxes and safety matches, for which it is well suited, the timber being easily worked and perfectly scentless.	

9. *Kanthal (Jack-fruit tree)*

9. *Artocarpus Indica*

Use : Hard wood; often 5 feet in girth; used for doors, windows; wood is tough and heavy; used for other domestic purposes.

10. *Khair*

10. *Acacia Catechu*

Use : A large tree; wood tough and strong but not useful for furniture, extract is used by the Indians with betel, a leaf which is wrapped round bits of areca-nut for chewing; also used in India in a kind of preparation of tobacco (Zarda).

11. *Koroi*

11. *Acacia Odoratissima*

Use : A very large tree, wood tough and strong, but light ; used mainly for canoes.

12. *Kul (Bair or Barai)*

12. *Zizyphus Jujuba*

Use : Small timber tree used only for fire-wood; fruits eaten by local people, sour but tasty.

13. *Lali*

13. *Phoebe Species*

Use : This timber tree is available in northern area of Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling; strong wood used for body of Rickshaw and other similar purposes, the colour of the plank is red.

14. *Neem (Nim)*

14. *Ajadirachta Indica*

Use : Hard wood; used for coarse furniture; not attacked by white ants or insects; leaves and bark are used for medicine.

15. *Pakur (Pakkar)*

15. *Ficus Venosa*

Use : Very large tree; often 10 feet in girth; soft wood, used only for fire-wood; worshipped in India as Divine tree.

16. *Pepul (Bat)*

16. *Ficus Religiosa*

Use : Very large tree, often 10 feet in girth; soft wood; used only for fire-wood; worshipped in India as Divine tree.

17. *Sal*

17. *Shorea Robusta*

Use : Often 6' to 8' in girth; straight, strong, heavy and durable wood; used as railway sleepers, bridges, house post, country boat, door and window frames, cart-wheel; serves almost all purposes except good furniture.

18. *Shegun (Teak)*

18. *Tectona Grandis*

Use : Often 6 feet in girth; straight, strong, compact and very durable, not attacked by insects; used for ship building and esteemed for furniture; it is a first rate wood for doors, windows and planking; it is easy to work and does not warp.

19. *Simul*

19. *Bombax Malabaricum*

Use : Very big tree, often 10 feet in girth, very light and soft wood, generally used for safety matches and tea boxes; also used for supporting roof-casting of buildings; its fruits produce silk-cotton which is used for various purposes.

20. *Siris*

20. *Acacia Speciosa Sirissa (Albizzia Lebbek)*

Use : A very large tree; often 10 feet in girth; wood tough and strong; used in furniture, doors and windows.

21. *Sissoo/ Sissu*

21. *Dalbergia Sissoo (Scandens)*

Use : A very hard, strong wood of great repute for furniture; almost free from insects.

22. *Toon*

22. *Cedrela Toona*

Use : Often 6 feet in girth; a close hard but rather brittle wood of dull red colour used by the local people for canoes and esteemed for furniture; it is a first rate wood for doors and planking and does not warp.

Darjeeling, Bhutan and Sikkim

1. *Akhrote (Walnut)*

1. *Juglans Regia*

Use : A strong, heavy, straight and durable wood; fruits are tasty; used for good furniture and for handles and scabbards of swords and daggers.

2. *Chalaunee*

2. *Gardonia Species*

Use : Good timber; used as planks in various domestic purposes including coarse furniture.

3. *Champ (Red Magnolia)*

3. *Magnolia Campellii*

Use : The wood is soft but tough; much esteemed for various purposes including furniture.

4. *Champ (White Magnolia)*

4. *Michelia excelsa*

Use : The wood is light and soft, but tough; used for furniture and other domestic purposes.

5. *Cherry (Puddum)*

5. *Cerasus Puddum*

Use: Useful timber; used as planks and house posts and coarse furniture.

6. *Katoos (Chestnut)*

6. *Castanea Species*

Use : Hard wood, heavy; much esteemed for various purposes; used in building and coarse furniture; fruits are tasty.

7. *Oak (Booke)*

7. *Quercus Lamellosa*

Use: A strong, heavy, straight grained serviceable timber.

8. *Pine (Cheer)*

8. *Pinus Longifolia*

Use : Grows on hills; the wood is straight, light and strong; it was used in floating out the heavier sleepers of Sal; its resin is known in market as calophony and turpentine; it was recommended for railway sleepers; planks are used in building and furniture.

9. *Not known*

9. *Cornus Sanguinea Linn*

Use : It affords the best charcoal for manufacture of powder for Enfield Rifles and it was supposed that it might be a good substitute for the Dogwood of Europe. There are various species of it known as cornus species.

Other than timber (Explanation of technical words in the text.)

1. Charandar - Agent
2. Chowkidar - Watchman
3. Dafadar - An officer placed over common watchmen for supervision.
4. Dhura - It means two logs being tied to a canoe, one on each side.
5. Ghout (Ghat) - A landing place in a river.
6. Hauth - A village market held in specific days in a week.
7. Ilaqua - Area
8. Jhar - Shrub/ Bush
9. Jhora - Small water-course.
10. Jotedar - Owner of a considerable area of land for growing crops.
11. Jotes - Big area of land under one management for growing crops.

12. Khal - Creek.
13. Khasmahal - Commonly used of estates under public management.
14. Khedda. - An enclosure for catching wild elephants.
15. Mahal - An administrative unit for the purpose of assessing land revenue of any part of royal territory. It is smaller than district.
16. Pargana (Pergunnah) - A pargana is comprised of a good number of villages. Civil division of a district.
17. Purwanna - Order / Warrant.
18. Taluk - A kind of dependency, the term came into vogue at the end of the 17th century to denote possession of land, irrespective of title. Revenue sub-division of a district.
19. Tongya (Taungya) - Shifting cultivation / Regeneration by raising tree crops in conjunction with field crops.